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## NEW MAPS.

### AFRICA.

KAMERUN.—Provisorische Karte von Teilen der Bezirke Ossidinge, Bamenda und Dschang. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. Under the direction of M. Moisel. *Mitt. aus den Deutsch. Schutzgeb.*, Vol. 20, No. 4, Berlin, 1907.

The map is based upon surveys by Captain Glauning with the use of other published and unpublished material. Embraces the region in northern Kamerun between 9° and 11° E. Long. and 5° and 8° N. Lat. Relief in brown, lakes blue, boundaries red, rivers and names black. The courses of many of the rivers have as yet been only partly determined.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Geological Map of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Scale, 1:238,000, or 3.7 statute mile to an inch. Sheets XLII and LII. Geology by A. L. Du Toit. Geological Commission, Cape Town, 1908.

Sheet XLII includes the region between 28° 40' and 29° 40' S. Lat. and 24° and 25° E. Long. Distribution of geological formations shown in colours, horizontal and inclined strata and direction of glacial striæ indicated. Geological sections or margins, with vertical scale five times the horizontal.

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EAST AFRICA.—(1) Triangulationsnetz der Schlobach'schen Grenzexpedition zwischen dem Victoria-See und Zanzibar. Scale, 1:927,500, or 14.63 statute miles to an inch. (2) Die deutsch-englische Grenze zwischen dem 30 Längegrad und dem Djipe-See. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. Based on the surveys of the German-English Boundary Expedition. (3) Triangulationsnetz der Hermann'schen Kiwu und der Schlobach'schen Uganda-Grenzexpedition. Scale, 1:927,500, or 14.63 statute miles to an inch. *Mitt. aus den Deutsch. Schutzg.*, Vol. 20, No. 4, Berlin, 1907.

Based upon the astronomical and geodetic works carried out by the German Commission in 1902-1905 for the establishment of the boundary between German East Africa, the Congo State, and British East Africa. The sheets illustrate a summary of the report of the German Commission prepared by Prof. Dr. L. Ambronn.

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EGYPT.—Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. Sheets: II-I, N. E.; X-I, S. W.; X-II, S. W.; XI-I, S. W.; XI-II, S. W.; XII-I, S. W.; XII-II, S. W.; XIII-I, S. W.; XIII-II, S. W. Survey Department, Cairo, 1908. (Price, 50 mills a sheet.)

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FRENCH SUDAN.—Niger Moyen. Région Lacustre. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.78 statute miles to an inch. Par Lieut. Desplagnes. Émile Larose, Paris, 1907.

The map includes that part of the French Sudan south of the northern bend of the Niger between 13° and 17° N. Lat. and 1° and 6° 30' W. Long. from Paris. It illustrates the book "Le Plateau Central Nigérien," by Lieut. Desplagnes. As his routes were numerous and long in this large region, he was able to supple-

ment the survey sheets of the French Government with many valuable data, so that his map is the best yet published of this territory. He shows in brown the extent of the Hombori Mountains and many other ranges and isolated groups and a great number of small lakes not previously mapped; also, the extent of territory flooded by the Niger and its tributaries in periods of high water.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—Das Ukinga-Gebirge. Based on the triangulation of Dr. Kohlschütter, and various route and plane-table surveys. Scale, 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute miles to an inch. *Mitt. aus den Deutsch. Schutzg.*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Berlin, 1908.

Land forms shown in brown, triangulation and plane-table points indicated and absolute measured and estimated heights in meters are differentiated in meters. The map accompanies a paper on the surveys of this mountain region east of Lake Nyasa.

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SAHARA.—Esquisse Hypsométrique du Sahara Occidental et Central et de sa Bordure Soudanaise. Scale, 1:10,000,000, or 157.8 statute miles to an inch. By René Chudeau. *Annales de Géog.*, No. 91, Armand Colin, Paris, 1908.

A black-and-white sketch with contours for elevations of approximately 200, 500, and 1,000 meters, other heights in figures and the limits of the desert and northern limit of non-irrigated cultivation shown as well as oases, water sources, and villages. Illustrates a paper by Chudeau on the Sahara and Sudan.

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SAHARA.—Itinéraire Géologique du Lieutenant Ayasse. Scale, 1:2,550,000, or 40.02 statute miles to an inch. *La Géog.*, Vol. 17, No. 2, Paris, 1908.

Illustrates an article describing the geology of the region traversed by Lieut. Ayasse from N'Guigmi on the north side of Lake Chad to Bilma. The geological formations, dry and running wells, camps, and itineraries are shown in black.

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TOGO.—Togo. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. Bearbeitet von P. Sprigade. Two sheets. *Mitt. aus den Deutsch. Schutzg.*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Berlin, 1908.

A fine generalization of the information contained in the Karte von Togo, on a scale of 1:200,000, the progress of which publication has been noted from time to time in the BULLETIN.

#### AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—Hawaii Territory Survey. Nine maps in the Annual *Report* of the Governor of Hawaii for 1906, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1907. They are as follows:

Hawaii, scale, 4 miles to the inch. Contours showing approximate heights with interval of 300 feet; Kahoolawe, scale, 40,000 feet to an inch; Kauai, scale, 1½ miles to an inch; Lanai, scale, 4,000 feet to an inch; Maui Co. Scale, 17 miles to an inch (this county includes Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe islands and the map shows merely their relative position and triangulation stations); Maui, scale, 1:60,000, or 0.96 statute mile to an inch (originally published in 1885 and brought up to date in 1903); Molokai, scale, 1:60,000, or 0.96

statute mile to an inch; Niihau, scale, 4,000 feet to an inch (latitude and longitude by W. D. Alexander); Oahu, scale,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  miles to an inch.

The Government Survey of the kingdom of Hawaii began work in 1871 when about 15,000 separate lots and tracts of land were surveyed, mostly by loose and imperfect methods. Large parts of the islands remained unsurveyed. When the island became a part of the United States the large work was undertaken of bringing order out of this chaos. The primary purpose of the new survey was to determine the position and extent of the government lands, but its scope was enlarged in response to the public need so as to include the making of all maps, exact measurements, and records needed for public purposes.

The islands have been connected and covered by triangulation after the methods of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The coast lines have been surveyed and satisfactory maps made of all the islands. The maps are in colours, differing in scale. The positions of all schools and post offices are indicated. Colours and symbols show the distribution and approximate extent of public lands, federal reservations, homestead-settlement tracts, forest reserves, forest areas not in reserves, sisal and sugar plantations, grazing lands, and wet lands suitable for rice and taro. The sheet for Hawaii Island is the only one showing approximate contours of elevation. Mountain regions are indicated by hachures. The maps give a good idea of the distribution of Hawaiian agricultural industries and the Survey is to be congratulated upon the results it has attained.

At the present time the most important work of the Survey Office is the laying out of lands for settlement under the existing land laws, and the locating, marking, mapping, and describing of the boundaries of the public lands and forest reservations.

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UNITED STATES.—Plate I. Reconnaissance Map of Matanuska and Talkeetna Region, Alaska. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Contour line, 200 feet. Bulletin 327, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1907.

UNITED STATES.—Plate II. Geological Reconnaissance Map of Matanuska and Talkeetna Region, Alaska. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Contour interval, 200 feet. Bulletin 327, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1907.

The two plates illustrate the report by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf on the general geography, geology, and mineral resources of a roughly quadrangular area lying immediately northeast of the head of Cook Inlet. The territory represented by the maps embraces about 7,000 square miles. Plate I shows the topographical features which include principally the Talkeetna Mountains and the Matanuska Valley. Plate 2 shows in colours the distribution of the rocks. The principal resource thus far developed is coal, a portion of which compares favourably with Pennsylvania bituminous coal, and anthracite of good quality has also been found. As the map shows, the area of tertiary coal-bearing rocks in the Matanuska Basin is approximately 380 square miles, of which 70 square miles are actually underlain by coal.

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UNITED STATES.—(1) Map of Northeastern Nebraska and Adjacent Portions of South Dakota and Iowa, showing Underground Water Conditions. Scale, 3 statute miles to an inch. By N. H. Darton, mainly from data by G. E. Condra and J. E. Todd, 1905. (2) Preliminary Geologic Map of Northeastern Nebraska.

Scale, 8 statute miles to an inch. By G. E. Condra, with adjacent portions of South Dakota and Iowa, by J. E. Todd. Prepared under direction of N. H. Darton. U. S. Geol. Survey, Water-Supply Paper 215, Washington, 1908.

These maps illustrate the study by Prof. Condra on the "Geology and Water Resources of a Portion of the Missouri River Valley in Northern Nebraska."

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U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, May, 1908.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, May, 1908.

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UNITED STATES.—Archeological Map of the Upper Gila and Salt River Valleys, Arizona and New Mexico. Scale, 18 miles to an inch. In "Antiquities of the Upper Gila and Salt River Valleys," by Walter Hough. Bureau of Amer. Ethnology, *Bull.* 35, Washington, 1907.

Shows the distribution of important and minor Pueblo ruins, walls, fortifications, cave dwellings, caves, pictographs, and shrines.

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UNITED STATES.—The Adirondack Region. Scale, 24 statute miles to an inch. New York State Museum *Bulletin* 119, Albany, 1908.

A back-and-white sketch map showing the distribution of the principal geological formations and of iron ores in the Adirondacks. Illustrates a monograph on the "Geology of the Adirondack Magnetic Iron Ores," by David H. Newland.

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UNITED STATES.—Map of Port Henry and Vicinity. New York State Museum *Bulletin* 119, Albany, 1908.

Parts of the Port Henry and Elizabeth, N. Y., quadrangles, on which are shown the location of the iron mines in that region, referred to in the text.

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UNITED STATES.—Geologic Map of Letchworth Park, N. Y. *Bull.* 118, New York State Museum, Albany, 1908.

Three colours, showing the distribution of the shales and sandstones in this State park on both sides of the Genesee River.

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CANADA.—Railway Map of the Dominion of Canada. Scale, 1:2,217,600, or 35 miles to an inch. 8 Sheets. James White, Geographer. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1907.

The map includes the entire Dominion excepting the northern islands of the Parry Archipelago. Fifty-seven railroads in operation, under construction, located or projected are shown, together with their sea or lake connections. Many railroad distances from Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver and steamship distances to leading ports are given. The multiplicity of place names and rivers and the comparatively large scale delineation of the coasts make this work useful apart from its special excellence as a map of communications.

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CANADA.—Standard topographical Map. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Ontario, Toronto, and Muskoka sheet. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1907.

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CHILE.—Comisión Chilena de Límites. Sheets: Antofagasta (2 sheets). Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.9 statute miles to an inch. Oficina de Límites, Santiago, 1908.

VENEZUELA.—Übersicht der Neuen Landesaufnahme im Nördlichen Venezuela. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 54, No. 3, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1908.

Illustrates an article by Prof. W. Sievers, entitled "Eine neue Karte von Venezuela." The map shows the position of towns, coast lines, etc., as fixed by the Astronomical Commission, and also the position of the same features as given on Codazzi's map, long the best map of Venezuela. As a rule, the positions in western Venezuela on the Codazzi map are in error about half a degree in latitude and a third of a degree in longitude. Sheets of the new survey have been described in the BULLETIN (1907, pp. 564-5).

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#### ASIA.

HIMALAYA.—Garhwal Himalaya. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.94 statute miles to an inch. *Geog. Jour.*, Vol. 31, No. 4, London, 1908.

Illustrates Dr. T. G. Longstaff's account of his surveys in 1907, his route in 1905 also being shown. Heights determined by boiling-point and aneroid are in red. The map is based upon trigonometrical points of the Survey of India, supplemented by a plane-table survey and photographs.

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SIBERIA.—Expédition de la Khatanga, 1905. Scale, 1:4,200,000, or 66.2 statute miles to an inch. By Helge Backlund. *La Géographie*, Vol. 17, No. 2, Paris, 1908.

Illustrates an account of the geographical results of the expedition to this river in 1905. The expedition made an entirely new map of the region, based upon astronomically fixed points and correcting many errors especially of latitude and longitude in the old map. The new surveys are traced in red, over which is printed the old map showing in what respects and how far it is misleading.

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#### EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Bartholomew's "Half-inch to Mile" Map of the River Thames from its Source to the Sea. The Edinburgh Geographical Institute, Edinburgh, 1908. (Price, 1s. paper; 2s. cloth.)

This beautiful map has contour colouring both for land heights and sea depth. The sheet is divided into three sections on which every bend of the Thames may be traced from its estuary to its head sources near the town of Cirencester. The country on both sides of the river for several miles is minutely mapped, the nature of the roads is indicated and the work is especially designed for cyclists and tourists.

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THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Maps of the Canal Systems and Navigable Rivers of the British Isles. Scale, 1:633,600, or 10 statute miles to an inch. Four plates. Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways, London, 1906-1907.

These sheets, with the accompanying indexes, give a graphic idea of the distribution, extent, and comparative importance of the waterways of the United Kingdom. The canals and navigable parts of rivers are shown in coloured lines. Plate 1 (two sheets) gives these data for England and Wales; plate 2, for Ireland; plate 3, for Scotland, and plate 4 (two sheets) is a map of the catch-

ment basins of England and Wales, showing the canal systems in each with information regarding average rainfalls, levels, etc.

The Royal Commission will soon issue another map showing the canal systems of England and Wales, arranged according to the control by railways or independent authorities, and showing also their carrying capacity.

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UNITED KINGDOM.—Average Rainfall 1870 to 1899. Scale, 105 statute miles to an inch. By Dr. H. R. Mill. *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, Vol. 24, No. 4, Edinburgh, 1908.

Illustrates a paper by Mr. Andrew Watt, "The Climate of the British Isles." The map is based on a thirty-year period. Three major grades of rainfall are shown by various shadings, very dry areas are unshaded, and areas with from twenty-five to forty inches are lightly shaded.

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#### OCEANIC LANDS.

CANARY ISLANDS.—Geologische Karte der Caldera von La Palma. By C. Gagel. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. *Zeitschrift of the Berlin Geog. Soc.*, No. 3, 1908, Berlin.

Gives the results of Gagel's study of this depression. The geological data are given in black and tints of green, contours, with 250 meters interval, are black and the map is based upon Sapper's hypsometrical map.

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NEW POMERANIA.—Der nördliche Teil der Gazelle-Halbinsel. Scale, 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute miles to an inch. Two sheets. *Mitt. aus den Deutsch. Schutzg.*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Berlin, 1908.

Based upon surveys by Wilhelm Wernicke and the German naval steamer *Möwe*. The large scale admits much detailed information, such as Government, private, and aboriginal lands, distinguished by colours; the nature of the soil, the extent of grass and cultivated lands and swamps, position of government and mission stations and landing places of steamship and commercial companies.

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NEW GUINEA.—Die Umgebung des Hansemann-Berges (Kaiser-Wilhelmsland). Scale, 1:20,000, or 0.3 statute mile to an inch. *Mitt. aus den Deutsch. Schutzg.*, Vol. 20, No. 4, Berlin, 1907.

Based on the surveys of the Rhenish Mission. Boundaries of the tribal areas, mission lands, and reserves in red, rivers, blue, relief forms, brown.

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NEW GUINEA.—Der Sattelberg und Umgebung (Kaiser Wilhelmsland). Scale, 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute miles to an inch. By M. Moisel, with new surveys by Dr. Rudolf Pöch. Jan.-Feb., 1906. *Mitt. aus den Deutsch. Schutzg.*, Vol. 20, No. 4, Berlin, 1907.

Illustrates a paper by Dr. Pöch "Wanderungen im Gebiete der Kai" (Deutsch-Neuguinea). Dr. Pöch's route is in red. This is the first map material yet obtained for this region, only five to thirty miles back of the coast.

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#### GENERAL.

WORLD.—Globuskarte. Weltkarte in Teilkarten in Einheitlichem Flächenmassstabe. Scale, 1:74,000,000, or 1,167.8 statute miles to an inch. By Captain

F. Sipman. With statistical tables of independent states and the German colonies. Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin, 1907. (Price, 1 M.)

The globe is divided into six equal parts, extending north and south from pole to pole, each part embracing  $60^{\circ}$  of longitude. The parts, of course, have thus exactly the same area. This method of representing the earth surface has not come into common use because it has the great disadvantage of widely separating the regions lying north and south of the tropics, destroying the cartographic unity of the globe as a whole and separating portions of the Eurasian and North American continents.

This defect is remedied in the Sipman map by sketching in the cut-off areas in the vacant spaces in the northern and southern parts of the map, these areas appearing again, of course, in their proper sections.

With the aid of this supplementary mapping we have before us the continents in their entirety, while the six parts of the map proper give advantages that cannot be secured by any other method of representing the earth on a flat surface.

Equal areas in any part of the earth's surface have equal areas on the map. On the Mercator projection the German colony of Kamerun has the appearance of being about one-third as large as Germany while, in fact, it has nearly as great an area. But the Sipman map shows correctly the proportionate part of the earth's surface occupied by every land and also its correct position between the equator and the poles, two points in which some other projections are very misleading.

Eight colours are used to show political divisions. The most important sea-trade routes, with the distances from the English Channel marked on each in hundreds of nautical miles, are an excellent feature. The map is accompanied by statistical tables which give a comparative view of all the nations and the German colonies in relation to their size, population, army and naval forces, trade and communications. The price of the map and statistical tables is very small. The work should be enlarged to a wall map giving more detail.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

**Relations between Bermuda and the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War.** By Addison E. Verrill. Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Publications of Yale University. vol. viii, pp. 47-64. New Haven, Conn., July, 1907.

The study of insular lands has always been full of interest to geographers, affording, as these lands often do, so many miniature and safely discernible types of readjustments in response to the depletion of old and the discovery of new resources. If the islands possess varied physical features and conditions and great size, such readjustments may be numerous and important, as in the case of the British Islands. If they are topographically and geologically simple and of no great extent, the resources and consequent distribution of people are relatively fixed, as is well illustrated in many of the Bahamas, and the South Sea and circum-polar islands. In the latter case readjustments are principally owing to exterior conditions or relations in the nature of reactions controlled by versatile peoples living under favourable and varied conditions. Further consequences